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ABSTRACT

This supplement to the Basic Course in Italian developed by the Defense Language Institute provides area background information on a variety of topics. They include: (1) housing and servants, (2) dining and a glossary of gastronomic terminology, (3) driving in Italy, and (4) relations with the police. The appendix contains material on: the Italian Road Traffic Act; a list of Italian diplomatic, cultural, and commercial offices in the United States; Italian language periodicals published in the United States of America; penmanship; and a bibliography. (RL)

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I T A L I A N

BASIC COURSE

Area Background Information

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September 1971

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PREFACE

The information contained in this booklet is of a general nature and is considered to be of interest to students of Italian. The booklet can be used throughout the course in the following ways:

1. At the beginning of the course the students should find the Area Background Bibliography particularly useful for identifying books about Italy;

2. During the course, they can use some of the chapters on Italian customs and laws to supplement the information contained in their other course materials;

3. The remaining information about Italian publications available in the U.S., and about Italian cultural and commercial offices can be particularly useful to students whether they go to Italy immediately after graduation or after a period spent on another assignment. In the second case especially, they will be able to find ways to maintain their proficiency in Italian at the level acquired during the course.

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1. HOUSING

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS

1. General Information

Furnished or unfurnished apartments can be found by:

a. reading the ads in local papers;

b. putting an ad in a local paper (apartments are usually advertised on certain specific days of the week, generally Thursdays and Sundays);

c. going to a real estate agency (the usual agency fee is 5% of one year's rent; some agencies may charge the 5% even if the apartment is rented for a shorter time).

Do not rent an apartment for longer than you need because once a contract is signed you are bound to it. The landlord is entitled to keep your deposit if you break the contract. The registration fee for all contracts is charged to the tenant.

2. Rent Deposit

Most landlords require at least two month's rent for a deposit, plus one month's rent in advance. The deposit is refunded at the time the lease is terminated and after the inventory has been checked and all damages and utility bills have been paid. Under no circumstances can the deposit be considered as payment

for the last two months of the lease.

3. Utilities

a. Heating

Before renting an apartment, it is very important to check:

(1) if there is central heating (riscaldamento centrale) and if so, whether it is functioning;

(2) for how many months;

(3) what the cost will be (the previous year's prices may be indicative).

Heating bills are generally paid directly to the portiere (doorkeeper). The administrator of the building will present them every one or two months.

b. Gas

Gas is relatively inexpensive. Gas bills are generally paid once a month. A collector from the company will call at the apartment for the payment. If the tenant is not in or if he prefers not to pay at the moment, he must go to the company's office to make the payment. If the bill is not settled within a week, the company will turn off the gas.

c. Electricity

There are two types of electric current: regular (115 volts), and industrial (220 volts). The voltage

is apt to vary. Industrial current is cheaper and may be used only for electrical appliances. Electrical bills are generally paid every two months and the procedure is the same as for gas bills.

Before entering an apartment or signing the lease, ask your landlord to read with you and to note the numbers on the meters. In this way, you will not be held responsible for the current or gas consumed by the previous tenants.

Upon receiving your first bills, look for the column marked lettura contatore and compare the figure indicated under precedente with the figure that appeared on the meter when you first entered the apartment. If there is a discrepancy between the two, you can calculate your share of the cost and deduct the difference from the next month's rent. (The gas or light companies are in no way concerned with such discrepancies, so it is advisable to pay the bill and then settle the matter with your landlord.) With the same technique, by using the figure indicated under the column lettura contatore-attuale of your old bill, you can calculate your utility expenses at the expiration of your lease even if the most recent bill has not yet been received, and you can pay your landlord.

d. Telephone

If your apartment has no telephone already installed, you may have to wait for months before you will be able to get one. Telephone bills are presented every three months and can be paid either at the telephone company's office or at any bank.

Long distance calls are billed three months after they have been made. When you receive your first telephone bill, check to see that you are not paying long distance calls made by the previous tenant. The telephone company will give you, on request, the toll slips.

During the last three or four months of your stay, it is advisable to make note of all long distance calls and to request the operator to specify the cost at the end of each call. You will thus be able to calculate how much you owe your landlord at the conclusion of your contract. You may then request the return of your deposit without waiting to receive the bill.

4. Condominio

This is a charge that covers miscellaneous expenses such as water, the portiere's salary, and elevator maintenance. The cost of the condominio may vary from month to month and may even include the cost of building repairs. For this reason it is preferable to pay a higher

rent, and in this way be free of all condominio charges. The condominio is not customarily paid when renting a furnished apartment.

5. Inventories

Before a new tenant occupies an apartment an inventory of the furnishings should be taken. The inventory should be made out in duplicate and signed by both the landlord and the tenant. It should reflect an accurate picture of the conditions of the items listed, including bathroom equipment, window panes, and chinaware. Lights, plumbing, window frames and shutters should also be checked. At the termination of the lease, inventory is taken again and the tenant will be held responsible for wear or damage to any article listed. All charges for breakage or more than normal wear on the furnishings will be deducted from the deposit.

If your landlord agrees to give you additional items or to do any repair work in the apartment, ask him to state it clearly in your lease, or at least to put it in writing. This might save lengthy discussions later.

6. The Portiere

It is highly advisable to be on good terms with

your portiere. He may do you many small services such as finding you a maid, fixing your electric lights, or paying your gas and electrical bills if you are away when the collector comes. It is good policy to tip him at least £1000 when you first enter the apartment. He should also be tipped at Christmas, Easter and on August 15 (Ferragosto).

7. Tipping

The following persons are customarily tipped at Christmas, Easter and on August 15:

a. the portiere (as mentioned above);

b. the postini (mailmen) In addition to the regular mailman, there is one for registered and special delivery letters, one for parcels, and one for telegrams. Consult your portiere and tip only your regular mailman if the others have performed no services for you.;

c. the spazzaturaio (garbage collector).

B. ROOMS IN PRIVATE HOMES

Rooms are generally rented by the month and paid for in advance. If the tenant wishes to leave before the end of the month, the landlord is entitled to keep the full rent. At least a week's notice should be given by a tenant who wishes to give up his room.

In addition to the rent, a landlord may ask his tenant to

pay a fee for the heating of the room during the winter months.

C. HOTELS or PENSIONI

Reduced rates are generally given to guests who stay in a hotel or a pensione for a long time.

SERVANTS

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Servants can be secured through friends, the portiere, shopkeepers, and appropriate agencies (agenzie di collocamento).

1. Agencies

Before requesting the services of an agency, it is advisable to make definite agreements as to the amount to be paid to the agency in case it should secure a servant. Most agencies charge a fixed rate or a percentage of a month's pay. This fee should be paid after the servant's eight-day probation period. Some agencies may ask for a "registration" fee. However, it is preferable not to pay anything in advance. Agencies assume no responsibility for the honesty and moral character of the servants they recommend. It is the responsibility of the employer to check the references of any servant he intends to hire. It is not advisable to hire a servant without any references at all.

It is customary to tip the portiere with a substantial sum (almost the equivalent of an agency fee) if he finds you a full-time servant. A smaller tip (two or three thousand lire) can be given for a part-time servant.

2. Documents to be Required When Hiring a Servant

a. Identity card.

b. Work book (libretto di lavoro) issued by the Istituto Nazionale di Previdenza Sociale (INPS).

c. Health card (libretto sanitario) when deemed advisable.

d. References. If hiring a minor (under Italian law, a person under 21) it is necessary to obtain a written statement from the father or guardian, certified by the commune of residence of the minor, authorizing him to live within the employer's family.

3. General Agreements

Although formal contracts are seldom used, it is very important that details regarding wages, duties, hours, leave and subsistence be agreed upon before hiring a servant.

A distinction should be made between a full-time servant who sleeps in and a part-time servant who is employed by the hour. Wages vary from city to city. In Rome, a full-time servant who will cook, clean the apartment and

iron will receive no less than £40,000 per month plus room and board. Part-time servants in large cities generally ask at least £500 per hour. Monthly wages may be paid to part-time servants who will work every day of the week. Usually, however, it is customary to pay full-time servants at the end of the month and part-time servants at the end of the week.

Few maids will undertake to do the family wash, although they will usually launder small articles.

4. Probation Period

The first eight days of employment are considered as probationary. During this time, either party can terminate the employment without advance notice. After this period, the servant acquires all the rights provided under Italian law for persons in this category.

B. PRINCIPAL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS AND OF EMPLOYERS UNDER ITALIAN LAW (APPLICABLE ALSO TO SERVANTS UNDER 21)

N.B. Any servant employed for less than 4 hours per day is not entitled to the following benefits:

1. Old Age and Disability Pension

This payment is made by purchasing Previdenza Sociale stamps at any post office. These stamps must be affixed on the libretto di lavoro that all servants should have. They are made void by writing on each one the date of the

week to which it refers.

Amounts to be paid (women servants):

Full time: £680 per week (of which £200 should be paid by the servant);

Part time (up to 8 hours of daily work): £475 per week (of which £140 should be paid by the servant).

Note that it is customary for the employer to pay the Previdenza Sociale in full.

2. Health Insurance

Employers must report their servants to the Istituto Nazionale Assicurazione Malattie (INAM) within eight days of the date of employment. The following steps are to be taken:

a. Call at the INAM office in your city and ask for a form, denuncia lavoratori addetti servizi domestici. Complete the form and return it to that office;

b. You will then receive a booklet issued in your name containing "reporting in" and "reporting out" blanks for servants, which will be used whenever required, and postal orders for the monthly insurance payments;

c. Forward to INAM at the end of each month (and no later than the 15th of the following month) the premiums due. Payments are made by using the postal orders in the booklet.

Amount to be paid: £130 per week, multiplied by the number of Sundays in the month concerned.

N.B. The premium may also be paid in advance every three months. Fines are levied for payments allowed to become overdue.

Termination of employment must be reported to INAM, on the proper forms contained in the booklet, within eight days from the last day of employment. Failure to abide by this regulation will oblige the employer to continue payment of insurance until INAM is notified that the servant has terminated his service.

The INAM booklet always remains with the employer.

Please note that compliance with the requirements of the above-mentioned benefits (health and retirement) is your responsibility. A servant's refusal to be insured is not valid and does not exempt you from your obligations: e.g. if an uninsured servant becomes ill, you are held responsible for his treatment and hospitalization.

3. Leave

a. Weekly. Full-time servants are entitled to one full day off per week, or two afternoons, one of which is Sunday. They also get time off for Mass on Sundays and holy days and the afternoon free on Italian national holidays. The above applies, in proportion, to part-time servants.

b. Annual. Full-time servants are entitled to fifteen days vacation with pay, plus £650 per day for food and lodging. This is also applicable, in proportion, to part-time servants.

In case of dismissal or termination of service, annual leave must be paid in proportion to the number of months for which it has accumulated.

4. Gratuities

Italian law requires that any employee be paid a "thirteenth" month wage in December (1a tredicesima), equal to the amount paid to him monthly. A pro-rated amount of this thirteenth month's wage must be paid in case of dismissal or termination of service.

5. Termination of Service

Fifteen days notice must be given by either party in order to terminate service. During this period, servants are entitled to no less than eight hours per week of free time in order to find other employment.

Except in the case of termination for cause (crimes), if the servant is requested to depart immediately without previous notice, he is entitled to wages for the 15-day notice period plus cash in the amount of £650 per day for food and lodging for the same period.

Notice is also due in the case of part-time servants and is calculated in proportion to the working hours.

6. Termination Bonus

The amount of the termination bonus is equal to fifteen days' wages for each year of service, figured on the basis of the last wages received. Such a termination bonus is also due to part-time servants and is calculated in proportion to the number of hours of work.

C. RECAPITULATION

A servant will receive each month:

1. Wages.
2. Previdenza sociale (disability and old age pension).
3. Assicurazione malattie (health insurance).

A servant will receive upon termination of service (if appropriate notice has been given):

1. Pro-rated amount of the "thirteenth" month's wages.
2. Pro-rated amount of payments due for accumulated annual leave.
3. Termination bonus calculated on the basis of length of service.
4. A letter of reference.

It will be well to ask any servant leaving your service to sign a statement similar to the following:

"Dichiaro di aver ricevuto dal Sig. (insert your name) lo stipendo pattuito e tutto quanto mi compete per legge fino ad oggi".

_____
(signature of servant)

_____
(date)

(I have received from Mr. _____ the wages agreed upon and everything due me by law up to date).

2. DINING

A. Italian Dining Habits

Of the three basic daily meals, the mid-day meal is traditionally the most important for Italians. Breakfast consists, in most cases, of a hurried cup of coffee, or coffee with milk, accompanied by a piece of bread or pastry.

The mid-day meal is considered a leisurely affair, and almost a family obligation. It is a full meal, with at least two courses, plus dessert.

Supper is a light meal, usually consumed later in the evening than in the U.S.

B. Eating at home

Both the mid-day meal and supper normally include a first course, called *minestra*. This can be a *pasta* or rice dish, with any of a number of sauces; or it can be similar to a soup, with or without vegetables, always with rice or pasta. Regional or occasional substitutions for the first course can be *polenta* (corn meal) with a meat sauce, *ravioli*, and an endless series of baked dishes of the *lasagne* variety.

Normally, the more substantial kind of *minestra* is eaten at mid-day, while the lighter varieties are reserved for supper.

The second course can be meat, fish or fowl, with an accompaniment of one or more vegetables. For the evening meal this

consist of just cold cuts, or cheese, or an omelette, with a tossed salad.

The dessert is, in the majority of cases, fresh fruit. In the evening this may occasionally be replaced by a custard or a pudding. On special occasions, the fruit may be preceded by one of the many Italian cakes or by pastry of the French pastry type in the U.S.

C. Drinking

Italians drink wine with their meals. Since they are essentially a sober people, they do not drink too much. To become drunk is considered very rude, and being drunk in public is a misdemeanor, punished by law. Italians are used to wine, since they drink it from childhood. While children may drink just half a glass of wine, occasionally diluted with water, adults drink one pint or more per meal, without ill effects. Coffee is drunk after the meal, never with food.

D. Eating in restaurants

Italians like to eat at home. When they eat in a restaurant they want something different from their everyday fare, and their meals become a little richer and fancier than at home. This is true also of meals prepared for special occasions, like weddings, banquets, etc.

The number of courses is increased by the addition of an

antipasto (appetizers), a cup of clear broth before the pasta, another meat or fish dish, and more side dishes. Cheese and cake may follow. The table wine drunk at home is replaced by a fancier one, or maybe by two or three varieties of wine, selected to go with the various dishes. Mineral water replaces tap water. And at the end of a long, leisurely meal, coffee and liqueur are served.

F. Menus

This section presents some menus, from simple to abundant. The fare indicated is usually found all over Italy. After studying the way the menus are put together, try to compose a few of your own with the help of the glossary that follows.

1.	Risotto ai funghi	Rice, mushroom sauce
	Cotolette alla milanese	Breaded veal cutlets
	Piselli	Peas
	Pere	Pears
2.	Pastina in brodo	Broth with tiny pasta
	Manzo bollito	Boiled beef
	Verdure lesse	Boiled vegetables
	Aranci	Oranges
3.	Spaghetti alle vongole	Spaghetti with clams
	Pesce fritto	Fried fish
	Insalata verde	Tossed salad (olive oil/ vinegar)
	Mele	Apples
4.	Minestrone di verdura	Minestrone soup
	Arrosto di maiale	Roast pork
	Broccoli in padella	Braised broccoli
	Purè di patate	Mashed potatoes
	Dolce gelato	Ice-cream cake
	Fragole al limone	Strawberries with lemon juice

5.	Antipasto: Prosciutto con melone	Appetizer: Ham with cantaloupe
	Fettuccine al burro	Noodles with butter and cheese
	Pesce in bianco	Boiled fish
	Pollo arrosto	Roast chicken
	Patate al forno	Roasted potatoes
	Spinaci gratinati	Spinach au gratin
	Insalata russa	Vegetable salad with mayonnaise
	Dolce: Mille Foglie	Puff Cake
	Frutta di stagione	Fruit in season
6.	Antipasto assortito	Assorted appetizers
	Risotto alla milanese	Rice milanese
	Aragosta in bellavista	Lobster belleview
	Agnello al forno con patatine	Lamb roast with new potatoes
	Asparagi con maionese	Asparagus with mayonnaise
	Funghi trifolati	Truffled mushrooms
	Fagolini all'olio	String bean salad
	Pan di Spagna	Pound cake
	Formaggi assortiti	Assorted cheese
	Frutta di stagione	Fruit in season

Glossary of Gastronomic Terminology

Acciuga	Anchovy
Aceto	Vinegar
Acqua	Water
Agnello	Lamb
Agrodolce	Sweet and Sour
Albicocca	Apricot
Allodola	Lark
Amaro	Bitter
Ananasso	Pineapple
Anitra	Duck
Antipasti	Hors d'oeuvres
Aperitivo	Appetizer
Aragosta	Lobster
Arancia	Orange
Arrosto	Roast
Asparago	Asparagus
Banana	Banana
Beccaccia	Wood-cock
Birra	Beer
Bollito	Boiled
Bottiglia	Bottle
Brodo	Broth
Brodo ristretto	Consommè
Bue, Manzo	Beef
Arrosto di manzo	Roast Beef
Bistecca	Beefsteak
Molto cotta	Well done
Poco cotta	Medium
Al sangue	Rare
Costata di manzo	Rib of Beef
Filetto	Fillet
Manzo brasato	Braised Beef
Stufato di manzo	Beef Stew
Burro	Butter
Cacciagione	Feathered game
Caffè	Coffee
Caffelatte	Coffee with milk
Calamaro	Squid
Caldo	Warm
Camoscio	Shammy (venison)

Cappone	Capon
Capretto	Kid
Capriolo	Roebuck (venison)
Carciofo	Artichoke
Cardo	Cardoon, thistle
Carne	Meat
Carta dei vini	Wine List
Caviale	Caviar
Cavolfiore	Cauliflower
Cavolo	Cabbage
Cedro	Citron
Cefalo	Grey mullet
Cervella	Sea-perch
Cetriolo	Cucumber
Ciliegia	Cherry
Cinghiale	Wild Boar
Cioccolato	Chocolate
Cipolla	Onion
Coda	Tail
Coniglio	Rabbit
Conto	Bill
Contorno	Garnish, side dish
Coscia	Thigh
Cotoletta	Cutlet
Crauti	Pickled cabbage, sauer-kraut
Crema (panna)	Cream
Crudo	Raw
Datteri	Dates
Dentice	Dentex
Dessert	Dessert
Fagiano	Pheasant
Fagiolini verdi	Green beans
Fagiuoli	Beans
Faraona	Guinea-fowl
Fave	Broad beans
Fegato	Liver
Fegato d'oca	Goose liver
Fico	Fig
Formaggio	Cheese
Fragole	Strawberries
Freddo	Cold
Fritto	Fried
Frutta	Fruit
Frutta candita	Candied fruit
Frutta cotta	Stewed fruit

Frutta fresca	Fresh fruit
Frutta secca	Dried fruit
Succo di frutta	Fruit juice
Fungo	Mushroom
Gallina	Hen
Gallo	Cock
Gamberetto	Shrimp
Gambero (di mare)	Prawn
Gelatina	Jelly
Ghiaccio	Ice
Granchio	Crab
Graticola	Grill
Griglia (alla)	Grilled
Insalata	Salad
Lamponi	Raspberries
Lardo affumicato	Bacon
Latte	Milk
Legumi	Vegetables
Lepre in salmì	Jugged hare
Sella di lepre	Saddle of hare
Lesso	Boiled
Limone	Lemon
Lingua	Tongue
Liquore	Liquor
Lumaca	Snail
Maiale	Hog, pork
Mandorla	Almond
Manzo	See under Bue
Marmellata	Jam
Mela	Apple
Melanzana	Egg-plant
Melone	Cantaloupe
Menta	Mint
Midollo	Marrow
Miele	Honey
Mirtillo	Blueberry
Misto griglia	Mixed grill
Montone	Mutton
Mora	Blackberry
Mostarda	Mustard
Muscoli (peoci)	Mussel
Nasello	Whiting
Nocciuola	Hazelnut
Noce	Walnut

Oca	Goose
Olio d'oliva	Olive oil
Olive	Olives
Orata	Gilt-Poll
Ostriche	Oysters
Palombo	Dogfish
Pane	Bread
Panna montata	Whipped Cream
Pasticceria	Pastry
Pasticcio	Pie-pastry
Patata	Potato
Patate lesse	Boiled potatoes
Purè di patate	Mashed potatoes
Pavoncello	Pea-hen
Pepe	Black pepper
Peperone	Green pepper
Pera	Pear
Pernice	Partridge
Pesce	Fish
Pesce persico	Perch
Pesce spada	Swordfish
Piccione	Pigeon
Pignoli	Pine Nuts
Piselli	Peas
Pistacchio	Pistachio Nut
Polpo	Octopus
Pollame	Poultry
Pollastra	Chicken
Pollo	Chicken
Petto di pollo	Chicken breast
Pomodoro	Tomato
Porchetta	Suckling Pig
Porro	Leek
Prezzemolo	Parsley
Prosciutto	Ham
Prugna	Plum
Quaglia	Quail
Rana	Frog
Ravanelli	Radish
Razza	Skate
Riccio	Porcupine
Riccio di mare	Sea urchin
Ripieno	Stuffing

Riso	Rice
Risotto	Rice with sauce
Rognone	Kidney
Rombo	Turbot
Sale	Salt
Salmone affumicato	Smoked salmon
Salsa	Sauce, gravy
Salsiccia	Sausage
Scampo	Prawn
Secco	Dry
Sedano	Celery
Selvaggina	Furred Game
Seppia	Cuttlefish
Sgombro	Mackerel
Sogliola	Sole
Spalla	Shoulder
Spezzatino	Stewed meat
Spinaci	Spinach
Stambecco	Wild goat
Stoccafisso	Dried cod
Storione	Sturgeon
Stufato	Stew
Sugo	Juice
Tacchino	Turkey
Tartaruga (brodo di)	Clear turtle soup
Tartufo	Truffle
Testa	Head
Tinca	Tench
Tonno	Tuna fish
Tordo	Thrush
Torrone	Nougat
Torta	Cake
Triglia (di sabbia)	Red mullet
Triglia (di scoglio)	Striped mullet
Trota	Trout
Trota al blu	Trout, blue boiled
Trota al burro	Trout in butter
Trota salmonata	Salmon trout
Uovo	Egg
Uova affogate	Poached eggs
Uova al lardo	Eggs and bacon
Uova al prosciutto	Ham and eggs
Uova di pesce	Hard roe
Uova fritte	Fried eggs
Uova ripiene	Stuffed eggs

Uova sode	Hard-boiled eggs
Uova strapazzate	Scrambled eggs
Frittata	Omelet
Omelette ai funghi	Mushroom omelet
Tuorlo	Egg yolk
Uva	Grapes
Verdura	Vegetables
Verza	Cabbage
Vino	Wine
Vino bianco	White wine
Vino da pasto	Fair table wine
Vino di marca	Fine quality wine
Vino dolce	Sweet wine
Vino rosato	Rose wine
Vino rosso	Red wine
Vino secco	Dry wine
Vino spumante	Sparkling wine, champagne
Vitello	Veal, calf
Animella di vitello	Sweetbread
Arrosto di vitello	Roast veal
Cervella di vitello	Calf's brain
Cotoletta di vitello	Veal cutlet
Fegato di vitello	Calf's liver
Noce di vitello	Joint of veal
Osso buco	Knuckle of veal
Petto di vitello	Calf's breast
Rognoni di vitello	Veal kidneys
Scaloppina di vitello	Veal scaloppine
Sella di vitello	Saddle of veal
Testina di vitello	Calf's head
Vongole	Clams
Zucca	Pumpkin
Zucchero	Sugar
Zucchine	Italian squash
Zuppa	Soup

3. DRIVING IN ITALY

A. INFORMATION FOR MOTORISTS

1. Importation of Automobiles

Foreigners entering Italy with cars bearing non-Italian license plates are given a tessera turistica at the Italian border. This permit is valid for six months. During this period the visitors are exempt from paying a road tax. The tessera turistica can be renewed at the discretion of the Ministry of Finance for an additional period of six months by applying through the Automobile Club of Italy to the Ministero delle Finanze, Sezione Generale delle Dogane, Divisione 7, Roma. If the extension is granted, the visitor is no longer exempt from paying the road tax, and he becomes subject to the Automobile Circulation Tax for the additional number of months he remains in the country.

2. Circulation Tax

Automobiles with EE* or local plates are subject to payment of the annual circulation tax which is based on the European horsepower rating of the vehicles. The following table shows the European Horsepower Rating and the amount of circulation tax due for a few standard American and European automobiles. It should be noted, however, that the circulation tax may vary

*EE plates identify cars registered in another country

with the model and year of the car.

Make	European H.P.	Circulation Tax p.a.
Fiat 1100	13	$ 35
Fiat 1800	21	$ 115
Chevrolet	42	$ 257 to 450
Mercedes 220	25	$ 156
Morris	12	$ 29
Volkswagen	14	$ 44

The Circulation Tax can be paid on a yearly basis in January, or by installment every two or four months. Payment is made to the Italian Automobile Club which issues a sticker to be attached to the windshield of the automobile as evidence that the tax has been paid.

3. Registration

a. All vehicles must be properly registered and the registration book must be in the automobile at all times. Failure to comply will result in a heavy fine. License plates will be issued at the same time as the registration book.

b. If the registration book is lost, stolen, or destroyed, the holder of the book should notify the police within forty-eight hours.

4. Gasoline

Full instructions on the purchase of gasoline coupons are printed on the fuel chart which is given to foreigners at the frontier stations or at local offices of the Automobile Club of Italy.

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5. Parking

a. It is very difficult to park automobiles in the center of any large city, and at certain hours of the day it is practically impossible to find any space. Many parking areas are guarded by Automobile Club attendants who charge about 100 lire per car and give a receipt showing the fee charged. They are responsible for the safety of the car, but their duties cease at a certain hour at night. Therefore one should check with them before leaving the car. In other parking areas, self-styled "guardians" request a tip for watching cars but actually do not assume any responsibility for the car or its contents.

b. A busy zone in the center of the city (such as the section around the Embassy Office in Rome) is known as a zona disco, where parking is limited to one hour. Local automobile clubs furnish car owners with a small cardboard disc which the driver places on the windshield and on which he is obliged to indicate the time at which the car was parked. There is a fine for overstaying the permitted parking time.

c. A car with foreign license plates is especially attractive to thieves. In order to avoid having your car broken into you should:

1. Never park your car, at any hour of the day or night, with any luggage or belongings inside of it;

2. Always leave the glove compartment open so that it can be clearly seen that it does not contain gasoline coupons or articles of value such as cameras or binoculars.

B. DRIVING IN ITALY

Americans driving in Italy for the first time are usually "shook up" before they have completed their first trip, whether it is only through a town or clear across the country. Some of them remain nervous about driving throughout their tour of duty.

It is understandable that unfamiliar traffic situations and different customs of drivers cause confusion, and sometimes consternation, to U.S. Forces personnel newly-arrived in Italy. But there is no reason why intelligent, capable drivers should harbor fear and resentment because of conditions we cannot change. Rather, the difficulties and dangers should be accepted as a challenge to your judgment and skill.

Aside from the actual hazards encountered on the road, a new American driver in Italy faces two deadly perils. Both are self-created perils. The first is trying to drive like everyone else seems to be doing, without realizing that a native's habit may be a stranger's poison. The second peril is to assume an aggressive, impatient attitude behind the wheel.

By making either one of these mistakes, your chances of survival are greatly diminished.

There are several widespread misconceptions about driving in Italy which one should not thoughtlessly accept and parrot. Let's examine them:

"All Italians are bad drivers!"

This is simply not true. There are many inexperienced drivers, who have only recently been able to purchase a car. There are thoughtless and inept and reckless drivers, as there are in every motorized country, including the U.S.A. But, if one is observant and open-minded, he will recognize that many Italian drivers are exceptionally alert and adept, and even courteous. The Italian driving style, which can be characterized as dashing and bravado, is due to Latin temperament and the fast, highly maneuverable cars built to match.

"The death rate on Italian highways must be catastrophic".

It is high, particularly during the summer tourist season. But despite a tremendous increase in vehicles on the road, there were fewer traffic accidents, injuries and deaths in 1965 than in 1964. Statistics for 1966 show a remarkable decline from comparable periods of 1965, particularly for the big holiday weekend of Ferragosto in August. Only 41 highway deaths occurred in 1966, as compared to 73 in 1965. This is in sharp contrast to our native land where the toll of traffic fatalities

continues to climb at an alarming rate.

Here are some of the most important traffic rules that newly assigned U.S. Forces personnel should always remember:

a. YIELD RIGHT OF WAY (Art. 105) - The provisions of this section of the code grant the right of way to the driver coming from the right, unless otherwise specified by road signs. The essence of this regulation is basically the same as traffic regulations in the United States. But is is to be noted that in Italy the driver who fails to yield the right of way is always at fault regardless of the circumstances, such as speed and distance of the other vehicle.

b. CHANGE OF DIRECTION (Art. 111) - A driver who intends to change direction must give timely turn signals. These signals should be applied in plenty of time to warn following drivers of one's intention of changing direction; thus avoiding any obstruction or hazard to the flow of traffic. It is also wise to keep in mind that before you signal intention to change direction, you should make sure that no vehicle has already started to pass you.

c. DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRINK OR DRUGS (Art. 132) - It is prohibited to drive under the influence of alcoholic drinks or drugs. This is true everywhere; although it is to be remembered that Italian law very seldom gives a defendant the benefit of the doubt. The charge is usally based

on the observation of the police agent at the scene, the BAT being supplemental rather than substantial evidence.

d. SPEED (Art. 102) - U.S. personnel are inclined to believe that traffic in Italy presents many hazards because there are no speed limits on most highways. False assumption! Although there are no speed limits on most highways, it is very easy to be charged with "driving too fast for conditions". Art. 102 of the road code specifically states that "the driver shall be obliged to regulate the speed of his vehicle in such a way as to not constitute a source of danger to persons or property, or a cause of confusion or obstruction to other traffic". The above charge is applicable, in some cases, even in built-up areas and when your speed is below the posted limit.

e. HORN SIGNALS (Art. 113) - The use of horns is obligatory outside of built-up areas in all cases when circumstances make it advisable to give warning from a suitable distance of the approach of your vehicle.

While driving in city or country, through a narrow, crowded street or on an open Autostrada, always remain alert, sober and vigilant. Expect the unexpected, and keep your seat belt fastened. Fight nonchalance as you would the plague. Your own attitude is the key to enjoyable and accident-free driving in Italy!

4. RELATIONS WITH THE POLICE

People should be very careful about signing documents in front of the police authority. Italian penal law is based on the fact that a signed statement cannot be rescinded. Therefore it is better to request legal advice before signing any statement whatsoever.

It is obligatory to respond personally to a summons from the police authorities. Failure to do so within three days can result in a fine. If the summons is verbal, the police official concerned must present full identification, whether in uniform or civilian clothes. You are entitled to politely request that he identify himself. A summons is never given over the telephone.

No guns, knives or other lethal weapons can be taken outside of a private residence without police authorization.

Finally, the police cannot enter a private residence without a written order from the juridical authority, unless invited to do so.

Appendix A.

EXCERPTS FROM ITALIAN ROAD TRAFFIC ACT

The following information has been taken from the Italian Road Traffic Act, effective July 1, 1959. This information should be read, understood and scrupulously observed.

1. Traffic Signs

There are three kinds of traffic signs - danger signs, prohibitions and informative signs. Traffic signs on the pavement or street include longitudinal, transverse and other signs. Longitudinal signs consist of continuous or broken lines. Unbroken lines running lengthwise denote the limits of the traffic lanes or the direction of traffic and shall not be crossed. Broken lines running lengthwise also denote the limits of traffic lanes, but these may be crossed.

An unbroken line may run lengthwise and immediately parallel to a broken line. In this case the driver may cross the lines when the broken line is situated at his immediate left, but may not cross when the unbroken line is on his immediate left. Vehicles may not straddle the lines. Unbroken lines running cross-wise denote the place where drivers shall stop when required to do so by a stop signal. Broken lines running cross-wise denote the limit of pedestrian crossings or indicate "zebra crossings" for pedestrians or cyclists. Lines denoting the limits of pedestrian crossings may be unbroken when one of

the said lines also denotes the place where the drivers are required to stop by a stop signal.

If anyone fails to comply with the traffic signals he shall be liable to a fine of not less than 4,000 lire and not more than 10,000 lire, providing no more serious offense has been committed.

2. Hand Signals of Policeman

Hand signals which policemen may make to regulate traffic are as follows:

a. arms extended horizontally at right angles to the direction of traffic, prohibits traffic from proceeding

b. arms extended horizontally along the direction of traffic, permits traffic to proceed

c. one arm raised vertically, proceed with caution.

A fine of 4,000 lire and not more than 10,000 lire may be imposed on any driver who fails to comply with the policeman's signal. If the driver of a vehicle fails to stop when so signaled by a policeman, he shall be liable to a fine of not less than 5,000 and not more than 20,000 lire.

3. Illuminated Traffic Signals

Traffic lights are colored red, green and amber, or amber only and have the same meaning as in the United States.

Special illuminated signals may be reserved for pedestrians. Failure to observe the traffic lights will result in a fine of not less than 5,000 lire nor more than 20,000 lire.

4. Driving Lights

Motor vehicles shall be fitted with the driving lights required by the traffic regulations followed internationally and no additional requirements exist in Italy in this regard. It is very important, however, that the rear license plate be lighted with white light to make the plate clearly legible at night.

5. Drivers' Licenses

International or Italian driving licenses may be obtained through the Italian Automobile Club upon presentation of a valid American driver's license.

Driving licenses or an international driving permit issued by a foreign country are valid in Italy. Drivers having a driving license issued by a foreign country may obtain a driver's license in Italy without the necessity of taking a driving test provided the application for the Italian driver's license is made before the expiration of the foreign driver's license.

The minimum legal age for driving an automobile is eighteen. Invalids and disabled persons may be granted a driver's license providing the vehicle to be driven has been adapted to meet the specific needs of the driver. Such a vehicle must be inspected by the Italian authorities.

To obtain a new driver's license one must be physically and mentally fit. An examination is given by the Health Officer

in charge. Applicants wishing to take the driving test shall be issued a provisional license permitting them to practice driving. The provisional license permits the applicant to drive the same class of vehicle as that for which the license applied for will qualify him, providing a person having a valid license travels beside him in the same vehicle in the capacity of instructor, and shall to all intents and purposes superintend the movement of the vehicle.

The provisional license is valid for a period of three months. If good reason can be shown, it may be renewed for a period not exceeding another three months.

Before obtaining a driving license the applicant must take a test in which he shall be required to show:

a. a knowledge of road signs and signals and of traffic rules

b. a general knowledge of the way in which the vehicle functions with special regard to the controls

c. competence in driving.

The test must be taken before an inspector of the Civil Motoring Division and a representative of the Italian Automobile Club. Those persons who have attended a driving school take their test at the school they attended. A teacher of the school should be present for certain portions of the test. The test cannot be given prior to one month of issuance of the provi-

sional driver's license. If a candidate fails in his test, at least one month must elapse before he may take it again. A driver's license is valid for ten years if granted to an individual younger than 50. For an individual over 50 years, the license is valid only for five years. The license must be revalidated every year at a cost of 4,000 lire.

One must always carry his driver's license with him. A driver's license may be suspended or revoked if serious infraction of any laws has occurred.

6. Speed Limits

In built-up areas, the speed of 50 kilometers or 32 miles per hour shall not be exceeded, although the authorities may set different limits. Outside built-up areas, the authorities may prescribe maximum and minimum speeds. If the speed limit is exceeded by 5 kilometers per hour, the driver is liable to a fine not to exceed 10,000 lire and not less than 4,000 lire. If any person exceeds the maximum limit by more than 5 kilometers per hour, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months or to a fine of not less than 10,000 lire nor more than 40,000.

7. Right of Way

At road junctions, in the absence of signs indicating which road has the right of way, a driver must yield right of way to any driver coming from his right.

8. Use of Lights, Headlights, Reflectors and Horns

The use of lights, headlights and reflectors on vehicles is obligatory from one half hour after sunset until one half hour before sunrise, during the day in road tunnels, and at all times when visibility is bad.

Drivers are required to:

a. drive with parking lights when the street lighting is adequate

b. use headlights emitting deflected light (dimmers) when the street lighting is inadequate

c. use full headlights when the roads are unlighted and the speed of the vehicle exceeds 40 kilometers per hour. If another vehicle is met, the headlights should be dimmed. Street lighting is deemed adequate if a vehicle can be identified at a distance of 50 meters. The use of full headlights is prohibited in built-up areas.

Horns are used with the utmost moderation. In built-up areas sounding of horns is prohibited, except in cases of immediate danger. During the night, flashing of the headlights shall be permitted to take the place of horns. Outside built-up areas, the use of horns is obligatory in all cases when circumstances may make it advisable to give warnings of any kind. Drivers of vehicles carrying injured persons or persons who are seriously ill shall be exempt from these restric-

tions. Fines ranging between 4,000 and 10,000 lire may be imposed for infraction of these rules.

All drivers must have in their automobiles a portable sign called triangolo, fitted with reflectors. This sign, which is to be used to denote general danger, is to be placed on the highway at a minimum distance of 50 meters to the rear of the car, whenever the car has stopped on the highway. (The triangoli may be purchased at the Automobile Club of Italy or at any store handling automotive equipment.)

9. Driver's Obligation in Case of Accident

In case of an accident involving persons, a driver is under obligation to stop and render any necessary aid. Failure to comply may result in imprisonment or heavy fines.

10. Traffic Fines

A traffic fine may be paid immediately to the Police Officer issuing the ticket. Otherwise, the ticket will indicate the method of payment.

Appendix B.

LIST OF ITALIAN DIPLOMATIC, CULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL OFFICES

STATE	City	Address
ALABAMA	Mobile	Italian Vice Consulate, 4160 E. Shan Drive, Mobile, Alabama 36609
CALIFORNIA	Bakersfield	Italian Vice Consulate, 1620 E. Brundage Lane, Bakersfield, Calif. 93307
	Los Angeles	Italian Consulate General, 649 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, California 90014
		Italian Trade Commissioner, Gateway West Bldg., Suite 727 Century City Los Angeles, California 90068
	San Diego	Italian Vice Consulate, 3636 Fifth Avenue, San Diego, California
	San Francisco	Italian Government Travel Office (ENIT), St. Francis Hotel San Francisco, California 94119
		Italian Consulate General, 2590 Webster Street San Francisco, California 94115
		Italian Commercial Consul, 785 Market Street, Suite 604, San Francisco, California 94103
	Santa Barbara	Italian Vice Consulate, 104 East Victoria Street, Santa Barbara, California 93104
COLORADO	Denver	Italian Consulate, 810 Midland Savings Bldg. Denver, Colorado 80202

CONNECTICUT	New Haven	Italian Vice Consulate, 746 Chapel Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06510
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Washington	Italian Embassy, 1601 Fuller Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. 2009
		Italian Embassy-Commercial Off. 2600 Virginia Avenue, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006
FLORIDA	Miami	Italian Vice Consulate, 823 Alfred I. DuPont Bldg. Miami, Florida 33131
GEORGIA	Atlanta	Italian Vice Consulate, 1106 West Peachtree Street, NW Atlanta, Georgia 30309
ILLINOIS	Chicago	Italian Government Travel Office (ENIT), 500 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60601
		Italian Trade Commissioner, 67 E. Madison Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60603
LOUISIANA	New Orleans	Italian Consulate General, 708 Cotton Exchange Building, 231 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130
		Italian Trade Commissioner, International Trade Mart, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130
MARYLAND	Baltimore	Italian Vice Consulate, 2635 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218
MASSACHUSETTS	Boston	Italian Consulate General, 101 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108
MICHIGAN	Detroit	Italian Consulate, 1929 National Bank Building Detroit, Michigan 48226

MINNESOTA	St. Paul	Italian Vice Consulate, W.1387 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
MISSOURI	Kansas City	Italian Vice Consulate, 1006 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri 64106
	St. Louis	Italian Consulate, 721 Olive Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63101
NEVADA	Reno	Italian Vice Consulate, 1 East First Street, P.O. Box 461, Reno, Nevada 89504
NEW JERSEY	Newark	Italian Vice Consulate, 421 Parker Avenue, Newark, New Jersey 07104
	Trenton	Italian Vice Consulate, 701 Greenwood Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey 08609
NEW YORK	Albany	Italian Vice Consulate, 371 State Street, Albany, New York 12207
	New York City	Italian Government Travel Office (ENIT) 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10020 Italian Consulate General, 690 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10021 Istituto Italiano di Cultura 686 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10021 Italian Commercial Consul, 600 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022
OHIO	Cleveland	Italian Consulate, 408 Bulkeley Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44115

OREGON	Portland	Italian Vice Consulate, 15465 North West Norwick Cir., Beaverton, Oregon
PENNSYLVANIA	Philadelphia	Italian Consulate General, 2128 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
		Italian Trade Commissioner, 2.Penn Center Plaza, Suite 1401, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102
	Pittsburgh	Italian Vice Consulate, 1906 Clark Building, 717 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222
TEXAS	Dallas	Italian Vice Consulate, 801 Fidelity Union Life Bldg., Dallas, Texas 75201
	Galveston	Italian Vice Consulate, 4610 Avenue R Galveston, Texas 77550
	Houston	Italian Vice Consulate, 209 World Trade Bldg., 1520 Texas Avenue, Houston, Texas 77002
		Italian Trade Commissioner, 212 World Trade Bldg., Houston, Texas 77002
UTAH	Salt Lake City	Italian Vice Consulate, 2895 So. 8 East, Salt Lake City, Utah
VIRGINIA	Norfolk	Italian Vice Consulate, 1129 Boissevair Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia 23527
WASHINGTON	Seattle	Italian Consulate, 6625 White Henry Stuart Bldg. Seattle, Washington 98101

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PITTSBURGH, PA.
Gateway Towers
320 Ft. Duquesne Bldg.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
1524 Ambassador Bldg.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
364 Post Street

SEATTLE, WASH.
White Henry Stuart Bldg.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
1001 Connecticut Ave. NW

ITALIAN LINE

MAIN OFFICE
1 Whitehall St.
New York, N.Y. 10004
Midtown Information &
Sales Office
696 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y. 10019

BOSTON, MASS. 02116
Chase Bldg.
535 Boylston Street

CHICAGO, ILL. 60602
100 North LaSalle Street

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90017
General Steamship Corp.
550 So. Flower Street

MIAMI, FLA. 33137
100 Biscayne Blvd.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19109
123 South Broad St.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94104
General Steamship Corp.
400 California St.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
1825 K Street, N.W.

SEATTLE, WASH. 98104
General Steamship Corp.
1001 Fourth Avenue

ALITALIA AIRLINES

ATLANTA, GA.
235 Peachtree St. N.E.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Fidelity Building
Charles & Lexington Sts.

BOSTON, MASS.
The Chase Building
535 Boylston Street
Logan Int'l Airport

BUFFALO, N.Y.
10 Lafayette Square

CHICAGO, ILL.
Ticket Office
2 East Monroe Street
Sales Office
36 South Wabash Ave.
O'Hare Int'l Airport

CINCINNATI, OHIO
Fifth Third Bank Bldg.
4th & Walnut Streets

CLEVELAND, OHIO
Hanna Bldg.
1422 Euclid Avenue

DALLAS, TEXAS
211 North Ervay Bldg.

DENVER, COLO.
509 17th Street

DETROIT, MICH.
620 Book Building
1249 Washington Blvd.

HARTFORD, CONN.
1 Constitution Plaza

HOUSTON, TEXAS
1201 Central Nat'l Bank Bldg.
2100 Travis Street

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Ticket Office
617 South Grand Ave
Sales Office
5670 Wilshire Blvd.

MIAMI, FLA.
150 Southeast 2nd Ave.
Suite 706 and 708

MILWAUKEE, WISC.
111 E. Wis. Avenue

MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL, MINN.
820 Midwest Plaza Bldg.
801 Nicollet Mall

NEWARK, N. J.
14 Park Place

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
2420 International
2 Canal Street

NEW YORK, N. Y.
Ticket Offices
666 Fifth Avenue
26 Broadway, 12th fl.
East Side Airline Term.
37th St. and 1st Ave.
Sales Offices
666 Fifth Avenue
170 Old Country Road
Mineola, L.I., N.Y.
180 East Post Rd.
White Plains, N. Y.
Kennedy Int'l Airport

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Ticket Office
1704 Kennedy Blvd.
Sales Office
Penn. Towers Bldg.
1819 Kennedy Bldg.

Appendix C.

ITALIAN PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE U. S.

Note: Frequency of publication, when known, has been indicated with an initial after the title as follows: D, daily; W, weekly; F, fortnightly; M, monthly.

ARIZONA	Phoenix 321 E. Indian School Rd.	Tribuna Italiana
CALIFORNIA	Hollywood 1832 N. Wilton Pl. 90019	Tricolore
	Los Angeles 1035 N. Broadway St. 90015	Italo Americano
	San Francisco 678 Green St. 94133	Federazione Cattolica Italiana M
	5051 Mission St. 94112	Il Leone M
	709 Union Street 94133	L'Eco d'Italia W
CONNECTICUT	Rowayton PO Box 114 06853	The Italian Heritage
ILLINOIS	Chicago 1014 W. Chicago Ave. 60651	Mazzini-Verdi Club News
	327 S. La Salle St. Room 1545 60604	Bulletin
	627 West Lake St. 60606	La Parola del Popolo
	4924 West Iowa St. 60651	The Justinian Law Journal

	343 South Dearborn St. Room 1205 60604	L'Italia
	Melrose Park PO Box 268 Villa Scalabrini 60161	Fra Noi
IOWA	Des Moines 1139 24th Street	The American Citizen
MASSACHUSETTS	Boston 24 Province Street 02108	Sons of Italy Magazine M
	5 Prince Street 02113	Post Gazette W
	12 North Square 02113	Incontro M
	30 Battery St. 02105	La Notizia W
	Pittsfield 79 Eagle Street 01201	Corriere del Berkshire W
	Worcester 288 Main Street 01608	Osia News M
MICHIGAN	Detroit 13517 Gratiot Avenue 48205	La Tribuna del Popolo
MISSOURI	St. Louis 2126 Marconi Avenue 63110	Il Pensiero F
NEBRASKA	Omaha 2521 S. 43rd St.	The American Citizen

NEW JERSEY	Atlantic City 101 South Raleigh Ave. 03401	Il Popolo Italiano M
	Mountain Side PO Box 1070 07092	Il Pensiero (Eastern Division)
	Newark 320 Parker St.	Unico Bulletin M
	Trenton 681 S. Broad St. 08611	La Nuova Capitale
NEW YORK	Bronx 14 Center Edgewater Park 10465	Italamerican M
	Brooklyn 26 Court Street 11201	Northwest Italian News M
	1 Hanson Place	Il Crociato W
	New York City 1710 Broadway 10019	La Giustizia M
	125 E. 95th St.	La Follia di N.Y. M
	663 Fifth Avenue 10036	Italian Times M
	1710 Broadway	Notiziario del Sindacalismo Libero M
	260 Audubon Ave. (West 178/179 Sts.) 10033	Il Progresso Italo-Americano D
	Staten Island 209 Flagg Pl. 10304	The Italian Newcomer M
PENNSYLVANIA	Philadelphia Sons of Italy Bldg. Broad & Federal Sts. 19146	Sons of Italy Times W

	1225 W. Movamensing Ave. 19148	South Philadelphia American W
	815 South 8th Street 19147	The Philadephia Exclusive W
	Post Office Box 19147	South Philadelphia News M
	Pittsburgh 1315 Clark Bldg. 717 Liberty Avenue 15222	The Columbus Press F
	1719 Liberty Ave 15222	Unione W
RHODE ISLAND	Providence 178 Broadway	The Italian Echo W
WISCONSIN	Milwaukee 4962 North Hopkins St.	La Tribuna Italiana

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Request list of available publications and subscription prices from either of the following:

RIZZOLI EDITORE CORPORATION
712 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10019

ITALIAN PUBLISHERS REPRESENTATIVES, INC.
1475 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Appendix D.

PENMANSHIP IN ITALIAN

The way Italians learn how to trace the letters of the alphabet differs somewhat from the system used in the U.S.

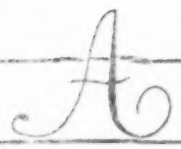
The purpose of this section is to acquaint the students of Italian with the tracing of letters - Italian style - so that they can be better prepared to understand Italian handwriting. In some instances, it will be wise for them, if their work will require handwriting of notes to their Italian colleagues, to use the same tracing, or else to write in print.

Most Italians use a personal variation of what in Italy is called English cursive writing.

In the following pages of this booklet, you will find the standard tracing of each letter on the left side of each line. The space on the right side is for practicing.

Three slightly different ways of tracing letters are presented, thus covering all possible basic varieties.

The last part includes the reproduction of a brief paragraph, as written by several Italian people from all walks of life.

A 

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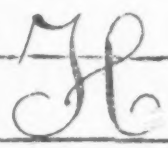
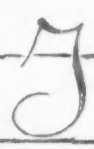
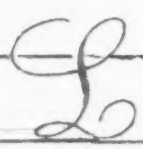
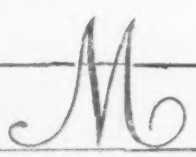
H 

I 

L 

M 

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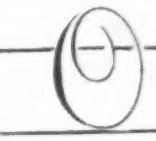
O 

P

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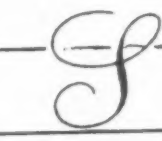
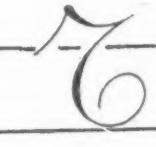
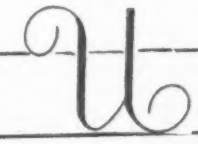
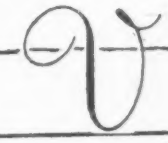
S 

T 

U 

V 

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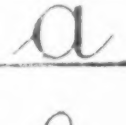
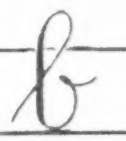
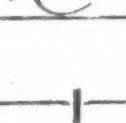
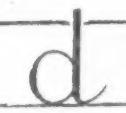
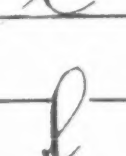
a 

b 

c 

d 

e 

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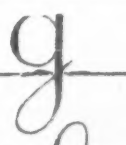
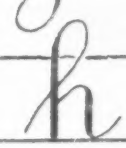
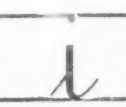
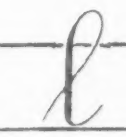
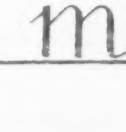
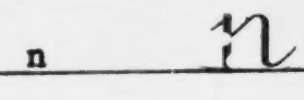
g 

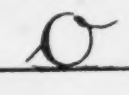
h 

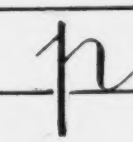
i 

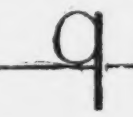
l 

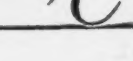
m 

n 

o 

p 

q 

r 

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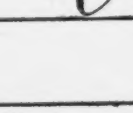
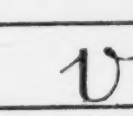
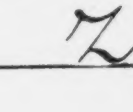
t 

u 

v 

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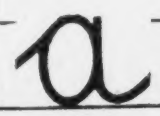
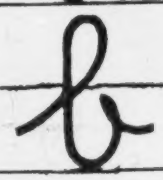
a 

b 

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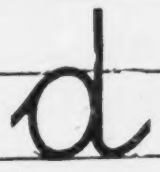
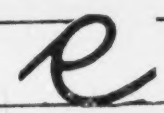
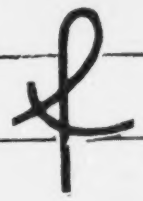
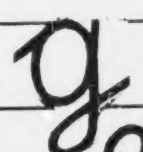
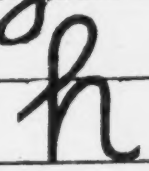
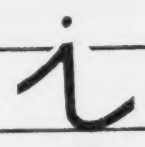
d 

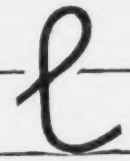
e 

f 

g 

h 

i 

l 

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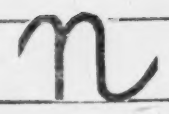
n 

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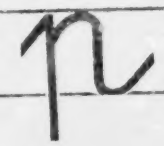
p 

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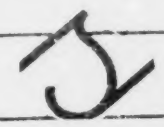
s 

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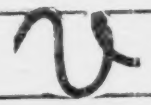
v 

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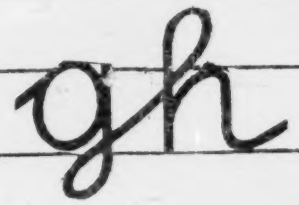
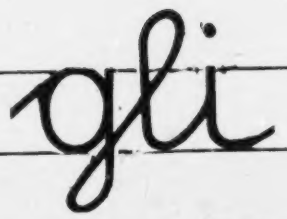
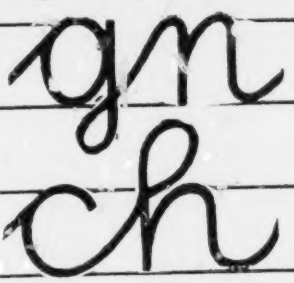
gh 

gli 

gn 

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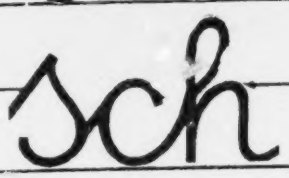
sch 

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The following pages offer some examples of Italian penmanship. The same paragraph, given hereafter, has been copied by persons of different ages and backgrounds.

Notice the individual variations from the basic models given in the preceding pages.

"Non si scrivono lettere col lapis nè con inchiostro colorato: solo quello blu e quello nero sono ammessi. Non è sconveniente adoperare penne a sfera, che sono ormai entrate nell'uso comune, purchè naturalmente funzionino a dovere."

Non si scrivono lettere col lapis nè con inchiostro colorato: solo quello blu e quello nero sono ammessi. Non è sconveniente adoperare penne a sfera, che sono ormai entrate nell'uso comune, purchè naturalmente funzionino a dovere."

Young lady, college education

"Non si scrivono lettere col lapis nè con inchiostro colorato: solo quello blue e quello nero sono ammessi - Non è sconveniente adoperare penne a sfera, che sono ormai entrati nel = l'uso comune, purchè, naturalmente, funzionino a dovere"

College student

"Non si scrivono lettere col lapis
ne' con l'inchiostro colorato: solo quello
blu e quello nero sono ammessi. Non è
assolutamente adoperare penne a sfera,
che sono ormai entrate nell'uso
comune, perchè naturalmente
funzionino a dovere."

CWO, eighth grade

"Non si scrivono lettere col lapis
ne' con l'inchiostro colorato: solo
quello blu e quello nero sono
ammessi. Non è assolutamente
adoperare penne a sfera, che
sono ormai entrate nell'uso
comune perchè naturalmente
funzionino a dovere —

Lawyer

67

Non si scrivono lettere col lapis nè con inchiostro colorato: solo quello blu e quello nero sono ammessi.— Non è assolutamente solo permesso penne a sfera, che sono ormai entrate nell'uso comune, perchè naturalmente funzionano a dovere!! —

Young lady, clerk typist, eighth grade

Non si scrivono lettere col lapis nè con inchiostro colorato: solo quello blu e quello nero sono ammessi. Non è assolutamente solo permesso penne a sfera, che sono ormai entrate nell'uso comune, perchè naturalmente funzionano a dovere.—

Man, office worker, college education

"Non si scrivono lettere col lapis ni con inchiostro colorato: solo quello blu e quello nero ammessi. Non è sconveniente adoperare penne a sfera, che sono ormai entrate nell'uso comune, perchè naturalmente funzionano a dovere."

Regular Army Officer, Military Academy Graduate

80

69

Non si scrivono lettere con il lapis nè con inchiostro colorato: solo quello blu e quello nero sono ammessi. Non è conveniente adoperare penne a sfera, che sono ormai entrate nell'uso comune, perchè naturalmente funzionino a dovere."

Private, fifth grade

The following signatures, taken from an attendance sheet, were made by Italian university students.

Tarquini Paiola Bice — Tarquini Paiola Bice

Ballarat. Annunziata — Ballarati Annunziata

Adriana Valente — Adriana Valente

Carmela Chiricosta — Carmela Chiricosta

Fiorella Carra — Fiorella Carra

Anna Ciliberti — Anna Ciliberti

Anna Galassi — Anna Galassi

Franca Bizzoni — Franca Bizzoni

Paolo Messersì — Paolo Messersì

Ombretta Scarinci — Ombretta Scarinci

Appendix E.

AREA BACKGROUND

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

This bibliography has been prepared for the use of the faculty and students at the West Coast Branch of the Defense Language Institute.

Titles are grouped according to the following six topical categories: Geography, History, Political and Social Structure, Culture Patterns, Fine Arts and International Relations.

Books covering more than one category are listed under each of the applicable categories.

Each title is identified by author and publisher, plus a brief description of the contents when necessary.

The following information is also given: I or E, preceding a title, indicates whether the book is in Italian or in English.

AL, PL or DL, following the title, indicates whether the book is available in the Academic, Post or Department Library.

The present edition constitutes an updated, increased revision of the original printed in 1966.

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